Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1801. [No. 8

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Chocolate in do.
Raisins in do.
Mens' fine Shoes,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Some Household Farniture,
Together with
A variety of DRY GOODS.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE, Auct'rs.
March 12.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and casks,
Gin in pipes,
Brandy in casks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Raisins and Figs in casks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware in boxes assorted,
Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.
ALSO,
One bale of Diaper Table Cloths of different sizes,
One box of China Bowls,
Four sets of elegant China.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.
March 14.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Market square, on a credit of 12 months, by giving bond with approved security, the following Negroes, viz.

One negro man about 30 years of age, of an excellent character, understands the soap boiling and chandling business—has been hired for 20 pounds a year and cloathing, &c,

Two young men under 20 years of age, bred to the baking business, hired at 20 pounds a year and cloathing, &c.

One negro man about 28 years of age, a shoemaker—one boy about 14 years of age, with several others not particularly described.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctionier.
March 16.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Bill to prevent the secretary of the navy from trading, &c.

Mr. S. Smith said the evident tendency of the bill was to prevent the executive selecting mercantile men to fill these offices. (Mr. Livingston moved to add the secretaries of state and of war.) He wished to know what occurrence had transpired to make such a prohibition necessary? None had been mentioned: none he believed had existed. In the particular instance of prohibiting the secretary of the treasury from engaging in trade, &c. there was more reaion, from his having in his possession much public money, and because it would be extremely improper to open the means for him to trade or speculate with it, but there could not be the same occasion for prohibiting the other officers. If the prohibition was now to take place, it would be supposed by the world, that the gentlemen who had filled these offices had actually traded with the money which passed thro' their hands, belonging to the public. One of the gentlemen who was secretary at war, was, at the time he was chosen to office, a commercial man, but was it ever said, or even thought, that he had acted dishonestly, or used public money to private interest? He believed not: he thought there was no deficiency in his integrity. Why then should the house prevent the president of the United States from choosing men for office out of what class of citizens his judgment of their talents might suggest? What, he would ask, had commercial men had done to merit this peculiar mark of the distrust from the gentleman of New-York? He wished gentlemen to look at the revenue laws, and the duties: were they not paid by commercial men? The amount of their actual payments at the custom house and their general conduct, he thought, fully evinced the honor and the honesty of that class of men, and proved them worthy to be entrusted, as well as other citizens, in offices of trust.

But did the gentleman suppose his proposition would effect his end? If so, he was mistaken. For if a man entrusted with public property choose to use it in speculation or in commerce, what was to prevent him, whether merchant or not? Other means could be found than those which every one could discover. He hoped the amendment and the law itself would be negatived.

Mr. Christie moved to postpone it till 50 minutes past 11 o'clock.

It was not carried.

Mr. Livingston said he had attended, in vain to hear any distinction drawn between the secretary of the navy, and those of state and of war. To that difference only the arguments ought to have went, for no farther did his motion go; but gentlemen had argued against the whole principles of the bill. The argument of the motion implying distrust, might have had some weight as the bill stood before, but to include the heads of all the departments was a sufficient answer to what was used upon the motion. It was not upon grounds of distrust that he made his motion: it was upon this wide, incontrovertible principle that when a man is taken to fill either one of those great departments, the country has a right to his whole time and his whole attention, that the motion was made. What, he would ask the gentlman last up, could have induced him to suppose, that the merchant alone was pointed out as an object of distrust? Mr. L. declared he distrusted no particular set of men, but what figure would a merchant or a tradesman make at the head of either of these departments? The principle was incontrovertible, that nothing ought to interfere to divert the attention from the public concerns of a high office. This was not a paltry question between the merchant and the lawyer: no more should a judge of the United States be drawn from his studies or his bench, by any other avocation he might wish to possess for lucre, than should a secretary from his office.

Mr. L. would further observe, that it was not from any misconduct of this kind which he had observed in those who had filled public offices: he rather wondered that it had not long ere now, been introduced as a just principle in the management of public concerns: it was from this view he wished to introduce it; and how the reasons for the bill, without the amendment, could be supported, he could not conceive.

Mr. H. Lee again contended that the president of the United States was to take his cabinet from among the people of the United States, and ought not to be prohibited from selecting such men as he tho't fit to fill the offices with credit to themselves and to the nation. Sir, said he, when I see the president made the agent of these two houses, and restricted by them, I see that high officer prostrate at your feet and the liberties of the people gone! If gentlemen tell me that the president has yet his selection, because the gentleman might quit his business, I deny it—I say that a man once become a merchant and continuing in that occupation for ten years, is a merchant for life; for let him leave off pursuits at any period, there must of necessity remain very much unfinished business, which, if he studies his own interest, must be attended to. Sir, trammel not your president in his choice; let him have the liberty of choosing men of honor and integrity, and you need not fear a derogation from those principles, more than it might be feared from men of independence. This new principle in legislation I am not for adopting; I never can deviate from those principles under which our happy government have so long flourished. I am advocating principles and giving to the president of the United States, the same power; the same freedom of selection would have given four years ago, altho' the gentleman who fills that high office is not the same. Commercial men, sir, are the most competent to the office of secretary of the navy, because most acquainted with the foreign relations and concerns of our country. Preclude commercial men from being selected, and you preclude those the most qualified to fill it.

Mr. Livingston explained the motives of his conduct: he wished to preserve that system of conduct which he always had advocated: he wished to give to the executive that direction and limitation he always had desired to do. It was always his opinion, and continued to be so, that if all men were honest there would be no occasion for laws—if all men were honest, there would be no occasion for that house, to sit to make them, and therefore they might go home, and never return. But this was not the case; while there were men, there must be laws, and strict laws, to keep men to their duty.

Mr. H. Lee, having obtained leave to speak again, again contended against the principle of the bill and amendments, and hoped the house would not place the president in such a subaltern situation as this measure would place him, and snatch from him a prerogative his situation demanded for him.

Mr. Champlin was surprized that the gentleman from New-York, a representative of a commercial city, should advocate such principles. He conceived it to be a question of confidence in the president of the United States, and perhaps would be of some weight, if that officer had not the power of removing the secretaries of the different departments whenever he should think them unworthy of public confidence; or whenever they should use the public money to private purposes? or whenever they should neglect their business. This was certainly a very different case from that of a judge, who could not be removed except upon misconduct, which could only be known by impeachment. He opposed the bill and the amendment, because it was an intrusion upon executive privilege—because it must go to wound the officers who had been and are now employed—because it must go to prevent that selection of men whose talents and integrity may be most calculated for the general interest of the union—and most of all, because it went to wound the navy of the United States, whose well government and regulation depended very much upon the talents of the character who was placed at the head of that department: it was not because it affected this or that merchant or tradesman. He wished to see a man of property; a man of commercial knowledge; a man of experience; and a man who was attached to the navy, at the head of that department. By this bill a man in that situation must be prohibited from placing

his money in the public funds; from dealing in public lands; from putting it in commerce, or from using it in trade of any kind. Now, he would ask, what was a man of large property to do with his money: It could not be supposed that men of large capital, or men of business, or men of experience, would accept an appointment, under the limitations to which they must subject themselves.

Mr. Macon hoped the amendment would be agreed to, and the bill pass. He supposed the bill must have originated in the senate, either from past experience, or from the intrinsic necessity of such a preventative to what might produce a public fraud, by public money being used to speculate for private advantage. Man is man wherever he is placed and to guard against his frailties is wise legislation. He wished to confide the money of the people to no man further than was necessary.

Mr. S. Smith answered, that it would be impossible by any measure of this kind to make a dishonest man act with integrity. It must be to the honor and honesty of the man the public property must be confided. He produced an instance of speculation in a public officer who was intrusted with the good of the community, but it was not the act of a merchant, he said: and not from merchants, nor from any particular description of men, but from men devoid of principle, evils were to be expected. On the contrary, integrity and honesty alone could insure the right use of a public confidence.

On the question, the amendment was lost.

The bill was also refused a third reading, and lost.

Mr. Page moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the house be presented to Theodore Sedgwick, for his conduct while in the chair of this house.

The question was taken whether this motion was in order. It was decided to be in order.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Christie said he should not point out the improprieties in the conduct of the speaker, while in the chair, otherwise than by his vote, though he should be at liberty to call up to the recollection of the house the many inconsistencies his presidency had been marked with. In doing that, Mr. Speaker, said he, I shall behave better to you than you have ever done to me.

The cry of order, order, prevented any more being said, and Mr. Christie sat down.

Those who supported the vote of thanks were,

Messrs. Bear, Bartlett, Bayard, J. Brown, Champlin, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, Foster, Glen, C. Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Morris, Page, Pinckney, Platt, Powel, Reed, N. Read, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Taney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, L. Williams, Woods—40.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, R. Brown, Cabell, Christie, Claiborne, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Fowler, Gallatin, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Leib, Lyon, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, J. Trigg, Varnum, R. Williams—35.

The speaker then rose and addressed the house —[*See the Advertiser of Friday last.*]

The house afterwards set about 3 hours during which time several messages were received, but it was with very much difficulty the speaker could keep a quorum together to receive them.

Just at 12 o'clock, Messrs. Pinckney and Grove returned from the president of the United States, whither they had been dispatched by the order of the house, to know if he had any further communication to make to them. The president wished them a safe journey to their respective homes.

Mr. Shaw then reported several bills as signed by the president, and then the speaker adjourned the house fine die.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

John Adams, Esq. late president of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to his family seat at Braintree, in the state of Massachusetts.

In the house of assembly of this state yesterday se'nnight, pursuant to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution of the 26th of February; and after some time spent thereon, the speaker resumed the chair, and the committee reported, that after the said resolution had been read, the same was amended, the blank filled up, and as amended with the blank filled up, was again read as follows:

Resolved, as the sense of this committee, that imprisonment for debts contracted after the first Monday of September next, ought to be forever abolished within this state.

The question having been put whether the committee did agree to the said resolution, it was carried in the affirmative—Yeas 64, Nays 25.

The report having been read in the house, it was agreed to, and Messrs. B. Livingston, Elmendorff, Comstock, Root, and Swartwout, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the said resolution.

On Monday evening, James I. Whitehouse, George White, Rickert alias Richard Dawson, David Green alias Alexander Howard, John L. Buddy, Erastus Hall, David S. Sanford, and Pratt Duryee, 8 convicts, who had been sentenced to confinement in the state prison for sundry offences against the laws, effected their escape by converting a large knife into a saw, with which they worked through the floor of their room into the one immediately underneath, the bolted door of which they forced, and liberated themselves before any measures could be taken by the keepers for preventing it. A reward of 240 dollars has been offered for their apprehension.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

Arrived, brigs, Boston, Williams, Cape-Francois; Jane, Cook, Cape-Francois.

Sch'rs. Fair Trader, Griffen, Nassau (N. P.) Polly and Betsey, Aberdeen, Norfolk; Virginia, Watson, Charleston; Phœnix, Underwood, Madeira; Jane, Toby, Havanna.

Cleared, ship Lavinia, Sweetzer, Charleston.

Brigs, Pennsylvania, Knox, Falmouth; Ruth and Mary, Selby, Havanna.

Sch'rs. Sukey, Essington, Guadaloupe; Fanny, Winslow, Halifax.

An inward bound ship is below, name unknown.

Ship Active, Izatt, from Teneriffe, is below.

Ship America, Swan, for Liverpool, went to sea on Saturday last.

Arrived, sch'r Phœnix, Underwood, 45 days from Madeira. Left there, the ship Kingston, Morris, from Philadelphia, to sail for Calcutta in 10 days. Spoke in lat. 33, 9, N. long. 72, 30, W. the ship Eliza, Boman, from Salem to Havanna, all well.

Arrived, sch'r. Jane, Toby, 15 days from Havanna. Sailed from thence in company with the brig Triphenia, Arnold, of and for Philadelphia and parted company 3 days afterwards, off Cape Florida.

Ship Pallas, Brown, and brig Esparanza, Hunt, from hence, have arrived at Curracoa.

Arrived, brig Jane, Cook, 17 days from Cape Francois. Left there the following Philadelphia vessels, viz. ship Devotion, Tremels; brigs, Aristides, Brewster; Hope, Richards; and Mentor, Girard; schooners, Favorite, ———; Amity, Denabre; Mary, Woodward, for La Guira; Betsey, Shalcross (spoke going in) and sloop Mary, Smith—to sail shortly; schooner Polly, West, of Wilmington, Del. just arrived; sloop Agenoria, of Cape May. Capt. Cook was informed by a gentleman from Gonaives, the day before he sailed, that the brig Fame, Talbot, of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois bound to the Natchez, with two other vessels, names unknown, were captured by the British ship of war Tysiphone, capt Davis and sent for Jamaica, and that he left at Gonaives waiting for convoy, the following vessels:—Ship Arethusa, Horton, of Baltimore; brig Amazon, Rice, New-York; brig Philip, Hoover, of Baltimore; schooner Little Tom Butler, Powers, of Philadelphia; sch'r Messenger, Stites, do. Triton, Driscol, of Baltimore; sloop Mary, Guier, Wilmington, and sloop Sally, Houston, of Philadelphia.

Part of the crews of the American vessels captured had arrived at Gonaives—Brig Betsy, Whitesides, of Philadelphia, was to sail for Lisbon the same day with the Sally, Smith, and the brig Margaretta, Clark, of Philadelphia, sailed the same day for Surrinam.

List of American vessels at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidada.

Ship America, Farrel, of Boston; brig Argus, Brown, New Haven; schooners Phebe, Winslow, Philadelphia; Swallow, Harper, do. Atlantic, Shapleigh, Portsmouth (N. H.) Harriet, Batt, Baltimore; Mary, Jackson, Wiscasset.

On the 25th January sailed, the sch'r Eliza, Druant, belonging to Walderboro' loaded with provisions and lumber, for a market, not being able to dispose of her cargo at that place.

On the 5th February, sailed, the sch'r Goliah, Coffin; of New-York, for St. Thomas with part of a cargo of provisions, he could not dispose of in Trinidada.

On the 8th, sailed the sloop Phœnix, Wisteen, of Boston for Savannah.

Provisions of every kind very low, and in fact no sale for them. The vessels at Trinidada are allowed to carry but one fourth of the amount of their inward cargo (being provisions) in coffee and cocoa the rest in sugar and molasses. Dollars prohibited carrying off the Island, under a penalty, for which all masters and consignees are obliged to give bond with sureties—(From a gentleman in Trinidada.)

The governor's proclamation admits American vessels to carry off said island all kinds of produce or growth of said island, except cotton, indigo, fustic, and all other dying woods, lignumvitæ, to the amount of their cargoes, without stipulating the quantity for six months, but a supply of provisions alters the case at present.

NORFOLK, March 12.

On Tuesday last arrived the French frigate La Semillante of 36 guns, capt. Montallon, 47 days from l'Orient. In her came citizen Louis Andre Pichon, sent by the French government as consul general and Charge d'Affaires, near the United States, also citizen Oster, formerly Consul of this place.

The papers we have received by the above frigate, mention that the most active preparations are making in the marine department; a general review of all the naval officers was to take place on the 23d of January. The minister of marine issued orders for officers of all denominations to repair on that day to the ports of Brest, Toulon, Rochfort, and l'Orient, as might be most convenient.

Under the Paris head of January 18 we find the following paragraphs:

Three expeditions are now ready for sea, in the port of Brest, viz.

One commanded by vice-admiral Gauteume, consisting of nine ships of the line.

A second, commanded by vice-admiral Latouche, composed of five ships of the line.

The third, commanded by vice-admiral Bruix, composed of 15 Spanish ships and 15 French ships of the line.

The camps at Dijon and Lyons, as well as the fine corps of grenadiers, lately at Tours, have began their march for Brest, Bourdeaux and Rochfort.

It will be a great surprise to the English to find that by the close of the first session of the imperial parliament, Ireland willbe separated from the British government. Gen. Bernadotte has daily conferences with deputies of the United Irish at Paris.

There are now in Hampton Roads a French frigate, an American frigate, and a British sloop of war.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, March 17.

This morning arrived here in the Norfolk Packet, citizen Pichon, charge d'affaires from the French Republic near the United States, and proceeded immediately to the City of Washington.

Mr. Dawson is appointed to be the bearer of the French treaty. He will sail in few days in the Maryland sloop of war.

John Lowell, district judge of Massachusetts, has resigned his office.

Tristram Dalton, some time since appointed commissioner of the city of Washington, has now entered upon that office.

Letters written by General George Washington to Sir John Sinclair, on agricultural and other interesting topics, have lately been published in England. The work consists of about sixty pages in quarto. It is engraved from the original

letters, ſo as to be an exact ſimilie of the hand writing of their illuſtrious author.

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Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Conſtitution Frigate, captain Talbot, dated off Cape Francois, Feb. 1, 1801.

"After a paſſage of fourteen days, we arrived at this ſtation, without any thing tranſpiring worthy of notice. The frigates Congreſs and Adams are alſo cruiſing off this ſtation; in repeated trials of ſailing we have beaten them both. On the ſubject of the new Treaty with France, we have diſcordant opinions; for myſelf, I wiſh that a permanent peace was either agreed upon by the two nations, or that we were at open hoſtilities; for our late orders will not allow of our taking French property, or engaging a French ſhip. This being the caſe, you will naturally ſuppoſe our cruize muſt be a gloomy one; though at preſent the officers and crew are in good health. It is generally believed on board, that we ſhall be called home in the early part of the ſpring."

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There has been lately publiſhed in N. York, by James Oram, on wove paper, (price 10s.) a neat edition of the celebrated poem "*The Shipwreck*"—by William Falconer, an Engliſh ſeamen—appropriate engravings accompany this edition.

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The Auguſta Herald ſays, it is publicly made known at Louiſeville, that his excellency James Jackſon, had reſigned the government of Georgia, when the preſident of the ſenate was inaugurated into the executive office.

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The number of perſons baniſhed the ſervice of Ruſſia, and taken into favor again within the laſt 6 months, amounts to 6000!

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The lateſt accounts from St. Thomas, ſtate, that the Iſland is inveſted by two Britiſh frigates of 64 guns each, who capture all veſſels bound thence, and ſend them into Tortola. A Daniſh veſſel loaded principally with doubloons and joes was chaſed by one of theſe frigates. She came ſo near as to order the Daniſh capt. to ſtrike or he ſhould be ſunk by a broadſide: the Dane defied his purſuer, and arrived at St. Thomas, after receiving ſeveral ſhot, in a ſhattered and diſabled condidition—It is reported that the Britiſh will attack the Iſland.

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From a Frederickſburg paper of March 10.

Fellow-Citizens,

The Preſident of the United States has requeſted that I would take to France the treaty which we have ratified with that republic.

The reſpect which I have for him, and the ſolicitude which I feel for the reſtoration of the moſt perfect harmony between the two countries by which your intereſts will be promoted, have induced a compliance on my part, notwithſtanding any perſonal inconveniences which may ariſe thereby.

I purpoſe to ſail from Baltimore about the middle of this month in the Maryland ſhip of war, that now lays there for the purpoſe. I ſhall return to America in the ſummer, or early in the fall, and will be found at my poſt at the commencement of the next congreſs, ſhould you again confide your intereſts to my care.

I cannot for a moment ſuppoſe that a ſingle objection can be made to me on account of this movement—Was I not perſuaded that your intereſts may be promoted by it, I would relinquiſh it; and I feel a confidence that the moſt active efforts will be made in my ſupport, ſhould any attempt be made to take advantage of my abſence.

Receive a tender of my profound reſpect and regard, and an aſſurance that when three thouſand miles ſhall ſeparate us, my conſtant wiſhes and exertions will be for your happineſs and proſperity.]

J. DAWSON.

Frederickſburg, March 9, 1801.

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COPY OF AN ADDRESS

From the New Jeruſalem Church, in the city of Baltimore,

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq. Preſident of the United States of America.

SIR,

It is with ſingular pleaſure and profound reſpect, that we, the miniſter and acting committee of the New-Jeruſalem Church, in the city of Baltimore, beg leave to congratulate you on your acceſſion to the chief magiſtracy of our beloved country; a country hitherto eminently favored by the *the divine Providence*, with a peculiar degree of civil and religious liberty.

The preſent ſanguinary and turbulent aſpect of the eaſtern continent is, doubtleſs, truly painful to every philanthropic and diſintereſted lover of mankind; but ſtill, *the heavenly doctrines* of the New-Jeruſalem church, confirm us in the belief, that "GOD *rides on the whirlwind, and directs the ſtorm*; and encourage us to anticipate with indeſcribable ſenſations, an approaching period—"*a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed for*, when genuine charity, liberality, and brotherly kindneſs, towards all who differ from us in *mere opinions*, ſhall become "*the order of the day*; when theology, philoſophy and politics ſhall, like "*gold ſeven times tried in the fire*," loſe all their "*droſs and tin*;" and when *reaſon* and *religion* ſhall fully unite their ſacred and all-powerful influence in promoting "*peace on earth, and good will amongſt all men.*"

With the moſt fervent and ſincere prayers that the *Lord God of hoſts* may long preſerve and keep you, and the nation over which you now preſide, "*from all evil*," and richly repleniſh your *will* and *underſtanding*, with ſuch divine *affections* and *perceptions*, as may eminently qualify you for the exalted and important ſtation you are now called unto.

We remain, ſir,

With due reſpect,

Yours, &c. &c,

JOHN HARGROVE, Miniſter.

George Higſon,
John Boyer,
John Kerr, } Acting Committee.

4th March, 1801.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Waſhington, March 11, 1801.

Sir,

I BEG leave to return you my thanks, and through you to the acting committee of the New Jeruſalem Church in the city of Baltimore, for your friendly congratulations. I deplore with you, the preſent ſanguinary and turbulent ſtate of things in the Eaſtern world, and look forward to the reſtoration of peace, and progreſs of information, for the promotion of genuine charity, liberality and brotherly-kindneſs towards thoſe who differ from us in opinion. The philanthropy which breathes through the [illegible] your letter, are a pledge that you will endeavor to diffuſe the ſentiments of benevolence among our fellow men, and to inculcate the important truth that they promote their own happineſs by nouriſhing kind and friendly diſpoſitions towards others.

Commending your endeavors to the Being in whoſe hand we are, I beg you to accept aſſurances of my perfect conſideration and reſpect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The Reverend John Hargrove,
Miniſter of the New Jeruſalem Church, Baltimore.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 13.

Sittings at Guildhall, before lord Kenyon and a ſpecial jury.

JOHNSON *v.* THOMPSON.

The point at iſſue in this cauſe is of conſiderable conſequence to the mercantile world, and has for ſome months been keenly agitated in the city. The very ſame queſtion, however, was tried in the caſe of Johnſon and Thompſon, of which we formerly gave a detailed account. It will be ſufficient, therefore, to ſay that the action was brought on a policy of Inſurance on a cargo of brimſtone, which was conſiderably damaged during the voyage; and that the matter in diſpute was, how the average loſs was to be calculated?—It was decided by lord Mansfield, in the well known caſe of Lewis v. Rucker, that average loſſes are to be adjuſted by conſidering the price of the article when ſound, and when damaged, at the port of delivery, and allowing the aſſured the proportion of the invoice price which theſe two ſums bear to each other. But, till now it has remained undecided, whether the groſs or the net proceeds are to be conſidered; whether freight, duties, inſurance, cooperage, lighterage, &c. are to be included, or, regard is only to be had to the price which the article would fetch, if ſold before the maſt.

The difference in the reſults of the two modes is very great, for there are nearly the ſame charges upon the unſound as upon the ſound, and the proportion between two ſums is materially altered by an equal ſum being added to or ſubſtracted from both, The *groſs* price of the *ſound* brimſtone was 22l. per cwt. the groſs price of the damaged 17l. the *net* price of the ſound brimſtone was 7l. per cwt. and the *net* price of the damaged only 2l. According to the one made therefore, the underwriters were bound to pay five-ſevenths of the invoice price, and according to the other, only five twenty ſeconds; that is, about 23l. per cent. inſtead of about 76l. Mr. Oliphant and four or five other reſpectable merchants gave it as their opinion, that the net proceeds alone ſhould be conſidered, and declared that that had been the conſtant manner in which they had proceeded in ſettling average loſſes. They ſtated many advantages attending this method, and all agreed in ſaying, that it is the only one according to which juſtice can be done between the parties. On the other hand, Mr. Vaux, and a great many merchants not leſs reſpectable, depoſed it to be their firm conviction, that the fair, the honorable, and the common mode of ſettling average loſſes, is by conſidering the price of the articles after it has paid the freight duties, and all other incidental charges.

Lord Kenyon ſaid, that in the caſe of Johnſo[illegible]hompſon, the Jury, [illegible] entire approbation, had found a verdict for the Plaintiff. Whether he had ſince changed his opinion on it would be highly improper for him to ſay, as that caſe was now before the Court of King's bench of which, he only was a member. The Gentlemen of the Jury had heard the evidence on both ſides, and muſt determine on which ſide the weight of evidence lay. The Jury retired, and having remained out till a late hour, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff.

By virtue of the power veſted in [illegible] by an act of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over the Eaſtern Branch of the Potomac," which act is now ratified and confirmed by the Congreſs of the United States,

WE do hereby give notice, that books will be opened by us on Friday, the firſt of May next, at Tunicliff's Hotel, in the City of Waſhington, for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for ſhares in ſaid undertaking.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DAN. CARROLL of Dud'n,
THOMAS LAW,
W. M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

Waſhington, March 17. 1aw6t‡

RED CLOVER SEED.

—

AMOS ALLISON

HAS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

One Hundred buſhels of

Freſh red Clover Seed,

warranted of laſt year's growth.

Alſo, a large aſſortment of

India Muſlin, Ruſſia Sheeting, Ravens Duck, Patent Shot, Gunpowder, Spaniſh Indigo, gentlemen's Hats, *(London made of a ſuperior quality)* German Linens aſſorted, Oil Cloths, Spinning Cotton, by the bale, together with a general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

March 17. 3teo

TO LEASE

For a term of years.

Seventy acres of MEADOW LAND ſituated on Potomac river, oppoſite Alexandria. There are few tracts of land that offer more advantages to induſtrious active men.

For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift, eſquire, Alexandria, or to

WALTER D. ADDISON.

Oxen-Hill, March 17. 2aw

An excellent ſtand for Buſineſs.

—

A large two ſtory Frame HOUSE and LOT at the S. E. corner of King and Royal ſtreets, TO BE LET, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April next. Enquire of

ROBERT MEASE.

March 17. d3teo

Salt for Sale.

Turk's Iſland, Iſle of May, And Liverpool Fine,

in bulk and ſacks.

Madeira Wine of the beſt quality in pipes.
Liſbon do. in quarter caſks and hhds.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf,
March 12. d.

WILLAM OXLEY & Co.

At their WHOLESALE
Woollen, Linen and Cotton
WAREHOUSE,
Prince ſtreet, (formerly occupied by Mr. W. I Hall)—*Have for ſale,*
A variety of ſeaſonable GOODS which they will diſpoſe of low for caſh or produce. A liberal credit will be given to thoſe who apply well recommended.
February 24. eo3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, Maryland, on Monday the 9th inſtant, a Mulatto man, named JERRY, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 30 years of age; had on a Negro cotton jacket, coating overalls, India muſlin ſhirt; has a large ſcar on one ſide of his breaſt. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and delivers him to Joſeph Thomas, City of Waſhington, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.
HENRY THOMAS.
March 14. eo3t‡

John & J. H. Tucker

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Store, corner of King and Union Streets,
Turk's Iſland and Liverpool } SALT,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee and Molaſſes,
Freſh Raiſins and Spices,
Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, } TEAS,
Madeira, Sherry, St. Lucar, Malaga, Claret, } WINES,
Old Brandy,
Spirits, Whiſkey, &c.
Wool and Cotton Cards,
10d, 12d, and 20d Nails,
With a general aſſortment of Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools.

Alſo—A few trunks of fine Muſlin, Iriſh Linen, and German Stripes, which they will ſell low for caſh, or exchange for country produce.

☞ *Caſh given for White Beans and Peas.*
March 3. eo12t

FOR SALE,

The large three ſtory Brick

WAREHOUSE, with the two ſtory frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-eaſt corner of King-ſtreet.

For ſize, ſtrength, convenience and goodneſs of ſtand, this property is certainly the beſt in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Meſſrs. *Martin & Jauffret*, and in Alexandria to the ſubſcriber:
Who will Rent
The three ſtory brick Warehouſe adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.
A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.
February 2. eo3m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give thirty dollars to any perſon that will inform me who it was that cut the Lombardy Trees, planted in front of my houſe—to be paid on conviction.
JOSEPH RIDDLE.
March 12.

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leeſburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelſon.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly ſituated, in Fairfax-ſtreet, Alexandria, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a ſtrong and commodious brick dwelling houſe and a kitchen, ſtable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Eſme Smock. This meſſuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a perſon in the grain or tobacco buſineſs.

If the firſt mentioned property is not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain, it will be expoſed to public ſale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leeſburg, on the 13th day of April next, being the firſt day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harriſon, Dumfries, or to
COLIN AULD,
Cameron-ſtreet, Alexandria.
February 2. mw&ftf

For Sale, or to be Leaſed,

In the City of Waſhington, and poſſeſſion given immediately,
A handſome, well-finiſhed three ſtory BUILDING, on New-Jerſey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the neareſt dwelling on the ſouth of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and houſe are well ſituated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the weſt, as well as of the Potomac and Eaſtern Branch. The houſe contains 10 convenient rooms, excluſive of garret and cellars.

If ſold, United States ſtock, or ſtock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leaſed for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon, in that city, or the ſubſcriber in Baltimore.
MATHEW BROWN.
January 15. eo

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requeſts all perſons indebted to him to come forward and ſettle their accounts, on or before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of the ſame without reſpect to perſons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the ſmall ſums due him, he is under the neceſſity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no perſon whatever.
JOHN GADSBY.
January 17. d

EARTHERN WARE,

In Crates aſſorted,
For Sale,
By Robert T. Hare & Co.
March 7.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
In addition to their former ſtock, a ſupply of the following GOODS:
Bruſſells and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,
Furniture Calicoes,
Caſſimeres,
Handſome Regiſter Stoves, with Steel Fenders,
Shovels and Tongs,
A handſome aſſortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waſte Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.
Gentlemens' faſhionable Hats,
Do. Dreſſing Caſes complete,
A handſome aſſortment of Japann'd and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards, Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coaſters, Tea and Coffee Urns,
Plate Warmers,
Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.
February 28. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas ſome malicious and evil diſpoſed perſon or perſons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince ſtreet and tearing up the caſes, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the diſcovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice—to be paid on conviction.
Wm. HODGSON.
March 3. d12t

FOR SALE
By William Hartſhorne,
On Col. Hooe's wharf,
James River Coal,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,
Hard Soap by the box,
Alſo, a few boxes of crown or ſhaving Soap,
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,
Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Caſh given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*
1ſt mo. 26. eo2m

The Commonwealth of Virginia, to the Sheriff of Fairfax County, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to ſummon *Abraham Uſher* to appear before the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the 17th day of next term, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him, Robert Dowthat and others, by Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omitt under the penalty of 100l.—And have then there this writ.

Witneſs GEORGE WITHE, Judge of our ſaid court, at Richmond, this 10th day of June, 1800, and in the 24th year of the commonwealth.
P. TINSLEY, c. c.
(Feb. 20—1a6w)

NOTICE.

All Perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS PORTER are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the firſt of March next, and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully requeſted to make payment to
SARAH PORTER, Admx.
Jan. 1.

Wanted to Charter,

TWO VESSELS, to load immediately for Greenock—one of 1500, the other not under 2000 barrels. The cargoes are ready.
ALEX. HENDERSON & Co.
Merchants' Wharf, March 16. d

Wanted to Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,
A convenient dwelling houſe and lot, with ſtable, &c. Apply to the printers.
March 16. d

The high bred imported Horſe
PUNCH,
Will cover mares this ſeaſon at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from ſir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marſke, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horſe was my property and ſold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witneſs—*Thomas Bullock.*

N. B. He won forty two different plates, beſides matches and ſweepſtakes, while in the poſſeſſion of ſir John Lad, bart.

Good graſs for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or eſcapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.
WILLIAM POWERS.
February 24. d

To be Sold.

On the firſt day of April next, will be expoſed to Sale, at the Red-Houſe,
A MILL,
With about 500 Acres of LAND adjoining, ſituated on Broad-Run, in Prince William county, below Buckland.

The MILL-HOUSE is two ſtories high and has two pair of ſtones in it. It is ſaid to be ſituated upon the beſt ſtream in that country, and the ſeat as well calculated for a mill as any upon that ſtream. As I have not lately ſeen the premiſes I cannot ſay in what condition they are at preſent, I would therefore recommend it to thoſe who may be inclined to purchaſe, to view them before the day of ſale.

The land will be ſold with the mill.—One-third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the other two-thirds in annual inſtallments. The purchaſer ſhall receive his deed upon the firſt payment, but a mortgage will be required upon the premiſes to ſecure the reſidue.
THOMAS SWANN,
Attorney for John Wilſon.
January 31. 1aw2m

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
PRINCE-STREET, a few doors above the WAREHOUSE.